

## THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, 63 EAST BROAD STREET.  
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1894.

Governor O'Ferrall and Ex-Governor McKinney.

Here at the capital of the Old Dominion there was yesterday the interesting spectacle of parting with a retiring Governor and welcoming a new one. Governor McKinney, having served out his term of four years, gracefully surrendered the executive chair to his successor, the Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, and will today resume his station in the ranks of the private citizens of Prince Edward county. For four years he has lived amongst us, during which time we have learned to know him well, and to respect him highly. He made a real Governor, and his bearing towards all who had business with him was marked by unpretentious courtesy. His time was given almost wholly to State affairs, and he allowed himself but little leisure for society.

Governor McKinney's records stand unblotted, and the ability and his fitness to Virginia are shown in at least a dozen measures of high interest, which, during his administration, were inaugurated and recommended to his credit, and to the advancement of Virginia's interests. So it is no mere conventional expression that we make use of when we say that credits to his work and good offices for his future will go with him and his wife from Richmond to their Parma home.

The cities, as well as the crowds that lined our streets and thronged the Capital square, yesterday saluted on Governor O'Ferrall. It was a beautiful day for the parade, and the enthusiasm of the crowd was so great we were sure that every one is pleased that it was incorporated into the programme of the occasion. This was the outcome of a suggestion which originated with the Richmond military, and to which the Governor yielded. In no other way than we know could so handsome a company have been so magnificently provided for visitors and city people. The most notable, as well as the most popular, was the band, and well afford to upland such parades, as they are evidences of the activity, enterprise, and progress of a community, and will therefore stand the test, even of "business."

Governor O'Ferrall's inaugural address was delivered from the portico of the Capitol, and was a greeting to the people, rather than a communication to the General Assembly. He was, therefore, more at liberty to indulge in rhetoric than he would otherwise have been, and his words were allowed to come more freely from a warm and grateful heart. The address rang with eloquent expressions of appreciation and admiration of Virginia's heroic past and promising future; words which always fall gratefully upon Virginians' ears, and which do much to cultivate State pride and keep our people in love with their home.

As to the policies which he will urge during his administration the Governor gave outlines sufficiently ample to assure the public that no startling innovations need be feared. The cause of the volunteer soldiers was commended and espoused in terms both apt and proper, and which were much appreciated by the assembled military, as well as by their numerous well-wishers. It also appeared that our free schools and other educational institutions will have an ardent friend in him. Likewise were kind words spoken as to our duty in maintaining the economy of the State. To the greater interest he was promised to give his careful study and patient attention.

The Governor's expressions indicated that mobs, rioters, and all who attempt to subvert the law will receive no favor from him, but will be summarily dealt with as far as his power lies. At the same time he would have the greatest possible efficiency in the administration of the criminal law. "Sometimes justice travels with such leaden heels and slow steps that crime escapes from her tardiness. It must not be so with us," he said. His views as to immigration are such as will be generally approved. Proper immigration into our borders will be good for the immigrant and beneficial to us," he declared.

As to our veteran soldiers the Governor said:

Virginia should make her Soldiers' Home wide enough to accommodate 1,000, to protect us from theathless storm and adversity, and in addition aid in the support of the indigent widows of those who fell with their uniforms on and their bodies buried in prison-hum or war-worn. No strong government pensions them. No national treasury opens its vaults to them. State action only can succor them.

The portion of the Governor's address which will be studied closest will no doubt be that which refers to the railroads, in which he announced that he would "encourage and approve wise and judicious legislation respecting the regulation of the railroads of the State."

And he added that he had "no sympathy with the sentiment prevailing to some extent that apparently regards railroads as public enemies and oppressors."

Neither does he sympathize "with the arrogant spirit shown by some railroads to disregard the wishes or conveniences of the communities through which they pass, simply because they have a monopoly and the people are powerless."

The address speaks directly to the people in patriotic thought and well-turned sentences and with worthy purpose. A number of quotations show that the Governor is a life-student, and in the portion he humbly places his reliance upon us for guidance during his administration.

Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General.

In the changes brought about by the elections of last fall Mr. Robert C. Kent was chosen to succeed J. Hope Tyler, Esq., as Lieutenant-Governor, and yesterday the latter surrendered to the former the gavel of the President of the Senate. Mr. Tyler had worthily filled the office and had won and deserved the reputation of

an excellent officer. He is a man of fine sense and amiable disposition and long service in legislative halls has made him a safe counselor as well as a good parliamentarian.

He is greatly beloved by the people, and being still a young man, with a record to be proud of, we have no doubt that we shall again hear of him in the public service.

## National Currency.

A Republican paper threatens the Democrats as follows:

"The money of this country should be as national as its flag. It should be as sound as the government itself, and that is the character of the money we have to-day. In which we have confidence, because the prospect of a restoration of wild-cat State banking is appalling to every reasonable mind. The country now enjoys a national bank system that gives entire satisfaction, and we confronts the party that is impeded with us or impairs it in any least degree."

We don't care to let the Consul, But Wished to Vindicate Himself—Charges Untrue.

Colonel J. Hampton Hoge, whose recall by President Cleveland when he was about to sail from San Francisco for Amy, China, to which place he had been appointed as Consul, has alienated so much interest and gossip both here and in Washington, is in the city. He arrived Sunday afternoon and a guest at Murphy's Hotel. In conversation with a Dispatch reporter last night Colonel Hoge denounced the rumors and charges that have been preferred against him as false in the extreme and without foundation.

"I can show," he said, "and have shown to the State Department through the national currency. The security of national bonds on which to base circulating notes is what keeps up the alarm of the people on this subject, and furnishes currency agitators with what they suppose to be good party capital."

In the matter of majorities at elections and inaugurations, O'Ferrall is a novice.

Printed by the Heliograph Process Within the Arctic Circle.

The Times, and Election Frauds.

In reply to our suggestion that Mr. Bouldin, of Charlotte, who charges that election frauds have been committed in his county, should go before a grand jury and have the guilty parties punished, the Times reproduces a Pittsylvania letter heretofore published in that paper stating that it has been ascertained in the latter county that there is "no law in Virginia under which a man could be indicted or punished for robbing or slaying a ballot-box." Then the Times must go to the Legislature and demand a new law. But what doubtful laws the Democrats of Virginia have passed we are amazed to learn. Here is what the Times says of them:

"The fact is that the Anderson-McCormick law was understood by the people to be passed in order that men in the upper classes might cheat at the polls. The people cannot be expected to be better than their bosses. The law cannot be natural than for the people to think themselves justified in robbing the ballot-boxes. The cheating in elections has become the rule in many counties in the State."

We trust that the Democratic legislature of Virginia has not done this great evil. The Code of Virginia, as Mr. Garland said of the republic, "still lives." And section 351 provides in the most unmistakable language for punishing election frauds. We quote:

"If any person knowingly vote in any district in which he does not reside, or vote more than once, or for more than one person, or for another person, or for himself, or for any other person, knowing that such person is not duly qualified, or by threat or bribery attempt to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving his vote, or to determine his vote, or to corruptly put a ballot or ticket in the box, he shall be confined in jail not exceeding one year and fined not exceeding \$100."

"Or fraudulently put a ballot or ticket in the box" is language which meets the Pittsylvania case exactly. If that is not a penalty for stuffing the ballot-box, it is nothing. But it is not meannings language; three of the best lawyers in Virginia put it into the Code to prevent ballot-box stuffing.

"Sights and Scenes of the World."

For the benefit of any of our readers who may not have seen the proposition contained in Sunday's Dispatch as to the distribution of the art-portfolios the proposition is restated.

The Dispatch has contracted with the largest publishing house in the United States for a series of views, aggregating in all about one thousand illustrations, to be distributed in portfolios, each containing twelve pictures.

The 32 views will be issued in twenty portfolios or parts, each part containing twelve pictures.

The Dispatch will be the first to publish two samples pictures. These samples will give the public a good opportunity to learn of the great prize which is offered them.

The advertisement elsewhere tells you how to obtain this fine work of art. On another page the reader will find a numbered and dated coupon. The number and date are changed daily. You must send three coupons of different dates, accompanied with ten cents, and you will receive one of the portfolios. The amount can be sent in coin or in one or two-cent stamps, as the reader may prefer.

If you begin at the beginning and save your coupons, each one of the twenty parts will cost you but ten cents.

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We supplied every subscriber or purchaser of the Sunday Dispatch with a section containing two sample pictures. These samples will give the public a good opportunity to learn of the great prize which is offered them.

The Dispatch—First Tuesday.

RICHMOND, NOV. 10.—JOSEPH FRANCIS, LONDON, KNIGHT OF PITHEAS.

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FRIEDRICH LOHDE, GERM.-FOLKLORE.

JAMES THOMAS, RED MAN.

LAZARUS LOHDE, LEON OF ZORAN.

LAZARUS LOHDE, LEON OF ZORAN.

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